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Kinloch

TELEPHONE NUMBERS. MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1901.

MARCH CIRCULATION. . Carr. Business Manager of The St

Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete conies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of March, 1901. all in regular editions, was as per schedule

Date.	Coples.	Date.	Coptes.
1	74.690	17 Sunda	y .101,000
9	78,150	18	76,790
2 Sanday	99.470	19	77,780
4	77.730	20	77,440
	74.900	21	77,520
6	74.880	22	76,760
7	74.550	23	78,565
	74.400	24 Sunda	y 102,915
	76.240	25	76,020
10 Sunday	101.680	96	77,110
20 Dununy	75.240	97	76,480
10	74 190	98	75,840
10	74 300	20	76,280
14	74 610	80	77,490
18	77 870	31 Sunds	y103,910
	79,520		
Total fo	r the mont	h	2,494,320
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Net number distributed 2,430,467 Average daily distribution 78,402

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of March was W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of April, 1901. J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

When the gigantic Steel Trust was organized the public was regaled with stories concerning the effect upon the prices of its products. The public was led to believe that with the economy made possible through the consolidation of interests the benefits would be shared by the seller and buyer.

What is the first example of this economy? Prices have not been reduced. earnings for March exceeded the fixed charges, interest and depreciation by over \$8,000,000.

If the rate of earnings is kept up for the next year, the first twelve months' surplus will exceed \$100,000,000. Where does the public come in?

NOT WORTH THE PRICE.

During last week one division of the Circuit Court was occupied with the trials of men charged with murder wherein the "handy gun" was the instrument of death.

Before discharging the jury which heard the cases, Judge Ferriss called attention to a practice that has grown to an alarming extent in this city. "In the course of the week," he said, "you gentlemen have deliberated on two cases of homicide, and the evidence in each case showed that had not the men been armed with revolvers no tragedies would have resulted. The habit of carrying concealed weapons is growing daily in this city. The pernicious custom should be stopped. It is a city and State offense to carry loaded weapons, but, in spite of this fact, men and boys, some of the latter quite young, go about the streets armed.

Concluding, Judge Ferriss asked the co-operation of the jurors in stamping out the practice. The two instances that he cited are proof enough of the condition into which a certain class of peofirearms has come the desire on the part | presented in their annual reports to the of the worse element of the city to pos- Board of Public Improvements figures Bess a revolver.

There is no reason why any man should carry a weapon. Hold-ups are not so frequent as to create a demand for them. And as a practical help, a rea time, as the advantage usually lies with the man who has the "drop." St. Louis is too highly civilized and too well policed to require sidearms for citizens.

With the co-operation of the police and measured. the Mayor the carrying of concealed weapons can be made the offense the isw intends. Judge Ferriss has struck a note that should be heeded.

HONOR THE PRESIDENT.

President McKinley is making a trip Union in its itinerary, especially those of the South and the Pacific slope, bringing him in personal touch with a vast representation of American citizenship.

The President will be heartly wel

comed by the people whom he is now to visit. His great office demands such a welcome, and it will be a pleasure to all good Americans to do fitting honor to the President of the United States.

Although the majority of voters in the Southern States are opposed to Mr. Mc-Kinley politically, the South will welley himself is deservedly popular with the Southern people, having done more than other Republicans of recent years of old-time sectional hatred.

It is reasonably certain that the Re- sloner estimates the cost of new friendly greetings which the people of for the West End will take \$10,000. South the Southern States will undoubtedly Until this work is done the city will bial.

will be heralded as the beginning of a storm stampede of the South to Republicanism. It will be announced, with a great flourish of trumpets, that the next national

om the Democratic party. Sensible men will not be misled by ese misrepresentations of the signifince of the South's hospitable treat- sible relief. ent of President McKinley. The Southn people will honor the President beuse he is the President, not because ey have abandoned their Democracy r Republicanism. Mr. McKinley will ive a good time in the South-which much more than can be said for the Republican candidate for President in

NOW FOR THE TRUTH.

With the filing of Mr. Parker's suit contesting Mr. Wells's election to the Mayoralty of St. Louis, the investigation of charges of fraud at the polls is placed on the proper basis.

The facts in the case must now be submitted in evidence under the law. Whatever knowledge Mr. Parker or others may have tending to prove that Mr. Wells was not fairly elected it is their duty to present in the form of testimony in a trial court. Mr. Wells, on his part has promised to waive all technicalities in order that the full truth may be brought out.

The situation is one that may be confronted by Mr. Wells and the local Democracy with especial satisfaction. The former's right to the Mayoralty has been disputed with a great outcry to the effect that a corruptly designed election law made it possible for his managers to steal a local election. During his campaign Mr. Wells announced that he would refuse to accept the office of Mayor if he had reason to believe that he was not fairly elected thereto. He has promptly met these accusations of fraud by insisting that a contest of his election be instituted. The suit filed on Saturday by Mr. Parker would not have been filed but for this insistence of Mr.

The people of St. Louis need not fear that the city's good name will suffer because of the litigation now begun over the Mayoralty. If anything, it is to the credit of the administration that the contest of Mr. Wells's election is being made. It is due to the fact that Mr. Wells himself compelled his opponents to take this action, forcing them from their preferred policy of claiming fraud without attempting to prove fraud. Mr. Wells knows that he was fairly elected to the Mayoralty. He has now led the other side into a position where the legal proofs of his election will forever silence the chagrined persons who sought, by a baseless clamor, to impugn his right to the office which he holds.

EDWARD'S SALARY.

London is discussing the King's salary. By act of Parliament he will receive an annual stipend of \$2,500,-000, a very respectable consideration as compared with that of the President of the United States.

Mr. Labouchere, the doughty editor of Truth, caused the first shock to the Londoners. He was the only member of the committee who had the audacity to the acceptance of the conditions named On the other hand, the first monthly re- question the advisability of paying the in the Platt amendment that such acport of the company shows that the sovereign such a sum. Even his efforts tion on the part of the co to have the matter discu tee were fruitless. Only his published statements have been instrumental in and the regal salary.

Some of the reasons advanced are amusing to Americans. One is the large cost of the "shows" which he is compelled to make on state occasions. Openly, and apparently without a shade of hesitation, some papers put forward the argument that the vulgar crowd must be amused. Summed up, the arguments sound about like this: "Give them some thing to look at and then they won't

cause any trouble." How like the days of Rome in her decline. How like the old circus which the Caesars used to provide. There is not so much difference between the action of the Britishers and the later Roman Senators who voted sums for

the pleasures of the people. Another reason advanced is just as amusing. Vote the money so that the King will be good. Be liberal with the King and he will not get fractious. Let him remain a figurehead and pay him well for doing so. Don't worry him or he may see what there is really to be done in his position.

And so the whole thing is a game of you tickle me and I will tickle you.

NEEDS OF THE CITY.

Street Commissioner Varrelmann and ple have fallen. With the cheapening of Sewer Commissioner Hermann have that give additional reason for the early passage of the Charter amendments. Street Commissioner Varrelmann esti

mates that \$222,000 will be required for street work. Of this sum, \$40,000 will volver is rarely made convenient at such be used to pay the city's share of new street work and reconstruction. By comparison with the amount expended last year, the ambitious plans of the department for the coming year may be

Property owners spent last year \$150. 261 for new pavements, while the city spent \$4,169 as its share. In reconstruction work, the city spent only \$641. while the property owners' portion was \$180,038. If the \$40,000 which the Commissioner asks for the ensuing year is which will include many States of the spent in the same proportion, the total value of all street improvements would be about \$2,800,000. This sum of money spent on the streets of St. Louis means activity and improved appearance.

Even more urgent reasons for the passage of the Charter amendments are afforded by the report of Sewer Commissioner Hermann. The sewers of the city are in a wretched condition. The old Mill Creek sewer, large as it is, must soon be relieved. Mr. Hermann estimates the cost of this work at \$500,000. pleted. The other large sewer, the Bocky come the President with as great hearti- Branch, must also be relieved at a cost ness and as genuine a hospitality as any of \$300,000. While these two pieces of other section of the Union. Mr. McKin- work will not have to be done im-

mediately, money would be saved by permitting no delay. There is sewer work that is absolutely to develop a better feeling in the place necessary for the preservation of the good health of the city. The Commisslican press throughout the country sewers at \$555,000. Enlargement of all seek to make political capital of the sewers will require \$148,000, while inlets find the South friendly toward him.

extend to the President. His reception have damage suits to pay after every

While a large part of this money will come from the property owners, the city will have its share to pay. General alignment of the two great parties will benefits make imperative a municipal develop a serious Southern defection shouldering of part of the burden. At present the city has no money with Charter amendments are the only pos-

TRY NATURE'S SIMPLES. That element of humanity which is inclined toward unguided experimenting with new discoveries in medical science should take warning by the fate which has just befallen a Michigan man who belonged to this class.

This unfortunate person is now dead. He was old, and, reading of the marvelous revivifying properties of common salt, he began its extravagant use. At first there was an improvement in his general health, and he was so greatly encouraged that he kept on increasing his ration of salt until it amounted to three teaspoonfuls each day. Then he died-the salt having had the effect of separating the iron in his blood from the red corpuscles, turning the blood white, and thus causing death by changing nature's prescription for the compounding of good blood.

There is a lesson in this which should not be without effect. If you are determined to experiment in the field of health conservation, experiment only with nature's legitimate remedies for human ills. Try fresh air, sunlight, exercise, plentiful bathing, ample sleep. You needn't be sfraid; there's little danger of your getting an overdose of these good things. Leave other medicines alone, save under professional direction when really necessary. Then you'll be healthy and happy, if it's possible under the conditions to which you

NOW THEY UNDERSTAND.

Now that the delegates sent to Washington by the Cuban Constitutional Convention have been fully enlightened as to the logic and justice of the American ! attitude toward their country in the matter of future relations between the two Governments, it is in order to hope that an amicable official understanding may soon be reached.

All that was necessary to this end was that the Cubans should bring to their study of the conditions of the Platt amendment a spirit devoid of suspicion of American motives. The United States Government is not striving to prevent the establishment of a free and independent Cuban Republic. It hopes, instead, to assist in that great work, and to insure the stability of the Cuban Republic by means of a friendly protection which shall effectually warn Europe to keep hands off Cuba when that little Government is finally established.

There is reason to believe that the Cuban delegates now appreciate the fairness of the proposition which guarantees permanency to the Cuban Republic, while at the same time properly safeguarding American interests. The report to be made by the delegates to the Cuban Constitutional Convention should produce speedy and satisfactory results. If it is properly based on the facts in the case it will so strongly recommend

St. Louis ladies who are expecting to raising a cloud of defenders for the King be on the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair should remember that the eyes of Chicago ladies are turned this way hoping there will be some warm fights. But there will not.

Wisconsin and Arkansas legislatures passed bills appropriating money for the World's Fair on the same day. The North and South are united in a desire to be in on the biggest thing ever held.

That New Yorker who wooed his sweetheart with vegetables and fruits probably thought he was working Adam's old Garden of Eden game.

In tackling so promptly the Board of Lady Managers' problem, the World's Fair people manifest a grit that alone insures World's Fair success. No, the Standard Oil people have not

been asleep. Their laugh comes when they announce that they have bought the Port Arthur wharfage. "Dude" Alderman Palmer of Chicago is nobody's fool. He is now playing for the "mother vote" by fitting up free

playgrounds for children. Mayor Wells's prompt attention to the city institutions indicates that his determination for municipal improvement is genuine and fearless.

By all means a Union Station parkand a public library and park on the old Exposition grounds. They'll beautify and benefit the city.

Texas would probably contend that St. Louis is not the only community which has reason to be more than satisfied with its Wells.

American iron mills actually rejoice that their orders are falling off, thus enabling them to catch up. There's pros-

perity for you. Corn King Phillips of Chicago seems to be a past master in the gentle art of making his speculative antagonists

Are St. Louis Republicans in favor of a cripples' convention for the World's Fair? They ought to have a part in the

It is for us to justify Congressman Tawney's belief that the World's Fair of 1903 will be the greatest Exposition ever held.

If little Cuba is willing to meet Uncle

Sam half-way, she'll find him waiting

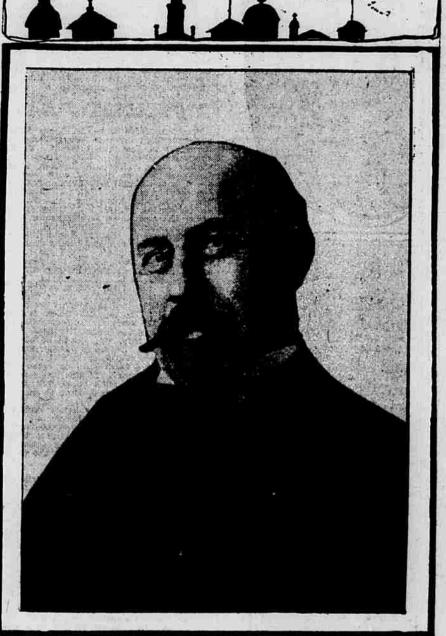
now with his part of the journey com-Among the most pressing of World's the straps and searched Aksenov's lug-Fair duties just now is the passage of

the Charter amendments and park-site bills. That double-barreled contest of Mayor Wells's election will prove only that St. Louis went Democratic for good govern-

Of course President McKinley will

SCULPTURE'S PART IN WORLD'S FAIR PLANS.

which to assume the responsibility. The F. W. Ruckstuhl Urges Liberal Use of Statuary and an Arrangement of Buildings So as to Produce the Grandest Effects.



F. W. RUCKSTUHL, New York sculptor who suggests the use of O'Fallon, Carondelet and Forest Parks for the Exposition.

\$------SCULPTOR RUCKSTUHL'S IDEA.

"Every nerve should be strained for great effects. Great buildings, large groups of statuary, magnificent fountains and artistically arranged waterways should be grouped about one spot, which should be the most splendid that human ingenuity can conceive and carry out. . . At Forest Park one or two of the buildings should be permanent. I would suggest that a building dedicated to the fine arts be constructed of stone. It should be large enough and fine enough to accommodate all that St. Louis may grow to in the development of art in the next 100 years. It would be a legacy of the Fair."

Of the \$20,000,000 spent by Chicago in the infled success and will be attended by thou-construction of the Columbian Exposition sands upon thousands from every country of the earth. \$250 000 for sculptural decoration.

Shall sculpture at the great Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903, be as prominent what proportion of the many million dol-lars to be expended in building the Louisana Purchase Exposition shall be disbursed to beautify with sculpture, bridges, water ways, courtyards, gardens, fountains, es-planades, approaches and buildings? F. W. Ruckstuhl, a New York sculptor of

national repute, who is in St. Louis for a few days, and Robert P. Bringhurst, a local sculptor, both of whom have executed com-missions at previous World's Fairs, say that without sculpture the Fair of 1908 will be a fiasco. They also say that if sculpture is judiciously used to sid the architectural ef-fects and that if St. Louis produces a beautiful spectacle that will eclipse what was FOR GREAT EFFECTS.

Gone at Chicago, the Fair will be an unqual—Both Mr. Bringhurst and

"The Court of Honor made the Chicago gone. St. Louis must present something as worthy, more worthy of the attention or

"Sculpture lends life to a building or to a tecture is of itself dead, but sculpture fills awkward spaces with beautiful forms figures judiciously placed. The building becomes a living thing. Imagine a world's fair consisting of a series of bare structures containing exhibits of this and that and the other thing." MR. RUCHSTUHL LOOKS

Both Mr. Bringhurst and Mr. Ruckstuhi

are brimful of ideas as to the manner in which sculpture should be worked into the construction of the Fair. In some things they agree, in others they are far apart. They agree that it should be a feature of the Fair. But Mr. Bringhurst that its province should be chiefly decorative and toned down so as to preserve the ensemble of the whole. Mr. Ruckstuhl says: "Every nerve should be strained for great

effects. Great buildings, large groups of statuary, magnificent fountains and artistically arranged waterways should be grouped about one spot which should be the most splendid that human ingenuity can

conceive and carry out."
For the last twenty-five years Mr. Ruckstuhl has visited every World's Fair that has been held in Europe or in this coun-ry. His experience is that sculpture has been used more and more in each suc-

"If a World's Fair is an artistic triumph. t stands the supreme test," he says. People will not go from one country to another to see the products of the soil or of industry, or even of invention. Why, in my mind, Paris can do all that we can do in that line and go us one better. Take electric cars for example. There's not an verhead trolley wire in Paris to deface the ity. Yet the service is good. Would Parisne to St. Louis to see what the St Louis Transit Company can exhibit in the nature of electric car service? No. St. Louis cannot alone present an exposit which will appeal only to residents of the Louisiana Purchase. Something finer and more cosmopolitan must be constructed which will appeal to the finer senses and stimulate the mind of every visitor regardless of his nationality. Sculpture is neces-sary for this result. I do not say this be-

GOOD IDEAS SHOULD

said that it cannot be definitely estimated what could be done from the point of view of the architect and sculptor in St. Louis until the site is chosen. Then, they say, the landscape artist, the architect, and the sculptor can co-operate and plans be drawn up. Meantime they think that the Board of Directors should be devoting most of its time to searching for ideas. "Ideas—they are the hardest things to get, that is, good ones," said Mr. Ruckstuhl, "A valuable reward should be offered for captive and Men with ideas ought to be invited to the city, and St. Louisians ought to work them for all they can get. Of course many thou-sand ideas will be worthless and impracticable. But they can be put sside, and the best ones chosen. Then these choices can be given to architect and sculptor. They will know how they may best be emb and they can carefully lay plans for their

In short, both the sculptors think that everybody who is interested in the Louis-iana Purchase Exposition ought to think a little for himself.

"Perhaps some individual with a threadbare coat and no prospects," said Mr. Brinkhurst, "may have an idea worth many thousands of dollars and which, if devel-oped, will command the admiration of the nations of the world."

TRIPLE SITE FOR

FAIR SUGGESTED. From the nature of the map of St. Louis, Mr. Ruckstuhl thinks that St. Louis should have a triple site for the Fair, as did Paris at the last Exposition. He says that this will enable great concentration of ef-fects, and will impress visitors. "That is what you want," he said. "You

must impress people and make the impres-sion so strong that when they go away they will talk of what they have seen. "I would use the three parks of St. Louis as sites—Forest Park, O'Fallon Park and Carondelet Park. In Carondelet Park I would have the transportation exhibits and ethnological displays, showing how the various peoples of the earth live. I would have here, also, the stock yards, exhibi-tions of horses and cattle, perhaps as a

small representation of a Western ranch, and other similar displays. "I would have at O'Fallon Park the crude products of the soil—grain, cotton, fruits, vegetables, etc. There should be mining exhibits, carried out in detail and faithful representations of the kinds of mining in the Louisiana Purchase.

be arranged so that the visitor going to the main entrance of the Fair would be forced World's Fair," said Mr. Ruckstuhl. "The to pass through the best portion of the city fame of its beauty spread to every European capital and a thousand went to see where but a hundred otherwise would have gone. St. Louis must present something did dwellings in that part of the city. It should be a separate work of art, and, as being the first thing that the visitor sees, it should make a good impression. ST. LOUIS COULD HAVE

> "I cannot think of anything better that the idea embodied in the Chicago Court of Honor—that is, a central sheet of water, cut by one or more cross-sheets, and these surrounded with the finest buildings of the Fair, the chiefest works of sculpture, fountains, carved balustrades—everything that the mind can conceive that will produce a spectacle which will be heralded to the four

Fair is opened.
"St. Louis can take this idea from Chicage, but this city can transcend its rival by the lake. Chicago had one main sheet of water, with one cross-sheet, and the Court of Honor grouped about. St. Louis could have two or three cross-sheets. St. Louis can use Chicago's experience, pro-

ceed more systematically, and for less mon-"Forest Park, by the lay of the ground, could have the main sheet of water, about which all buildings representing the fine and liberal arts are to be constructed, arand liberal arts are to be cons ranged descending from the west to the east in a series of cascades. At either end These should be the work of sculptors, were the 'Fountain of the Nations' Republic' at Chicago. There must be ome allegory amidst this beautiful decora ion to give the thinking people a chance to think. Sculpture can be at once beautiful and be suggestive of the significance of the Exposition. That is what the Fair is for—

to satisfy the senses of the visitor and to stimulate his mind. Both must be done and sculpture will be an indispensable aid

in accomplishing this result. FOREST PARK FOR THE GREAT SPECTACLE.

"In Forest Park I would have everything that is part of the spectacle, from the greatest buildings and monumental sculp-ture to the midway. Everything connected with the fine and the liberal arts and the sciences should be there. Then all that culture and education have done for man would be represented. All that man has progressed to would be shown; not what he has progressed from. Let this latter be put far away somewhere, for it spoils the picture. Of course, there are some of the not pleasing to look at and would insuit the eye. Transportation is one of these; how humanity gets the things it wants to eat is another; how the savage races of the ear live is another. Let these also be isolated like smallpox. The specialist can go and study them, and the average man can go from Forest Park to O'Fallon or Carondelet to. He would rather do this than have them spoil the harmony of the blase of beauty at Forest Park.

"Of course one admission fee should admit to all parts of the Fair and there should be fast electric service to the different parks. Now, my idea is that the city in thus using its three largest parks for the Fair would its three largest parks for the Fair would not lose them, but gain better parks. In laying out O'Fallon and Carondelet parks, care should be taken that when the Fair is cleared away the diagram of curving pathways, asphalted streets, fountains, and green lawns should remain—a legacy of the World's Fair. At Forest Park one or two of the buildings should be permanent. I would suggest that a building dedicated to the Fire Arts be constructed. the Fine Arts be constructed of stom should be large enough and fine enough accommodate all that St. Louis may great in the way of the development of art in the next one hundred years. It, too, would be legacy of the Fair."

SCULPTOR BRINGHURST BELIEVES IN HARMONY.

Mr. Bringburst, who executed large commissions for the Omaha Exposition and who did considerable work at Chicago, does not that the Fair should be in one place, and sculpture so used as to make the whole har-monlous and not to make one part speak

"What's the use of a big status like to Goddess of Liberty?" said he. "It is we large and the first thing the man who m it says is, "What a big thing?" When per come to our Fair we don't want the pick out an enormous statue or greatatues and say 'how big!' We want to go away and say, 'What a perfect is the St. Louis World's Fair."

In the matter of cost Mr. Brist thinks that St. Louis can equal Ch display of sculpture for 330,000. "C spent \$1,000,000," mid he, "but it w spent systematically. We can use Ch experience and do the work ches can best Chicago with \$1,000,000.

FIREMAN AUGUST WEISE **DEAD** Appendicitis Causes Death of

North Side Fire Fighten. driver of the hose wagon in In-pany No. 25, died yesterday more me. No. 1942 Hebert street fr dicitis. Weise was one of the be remen in North St. Louis and was i

connected with the Ewald Iron O Works and secured the hasting contract for a portion of their work, furnishing he own teams. He entered the Fire Depart

ment nearly four years age. He leave widow and has no other relatives in country except his half-brother, H. W. B

man.

His funeral will take place to a from the house. Pastor John F. Balthe Zion Evangelical Church will the services. The body will be buried Zion Cemetery.

GOD SEES THE TRUTH BUT WAITS.

BY COUNT LEO TOLSTOL

house of his own. One summer Aksenov | And here's this blood-stained knife in was going to the fair at Nijnii, and as your bag. Besides, your face betrays he was bidding good-by to his family you." his wife said. "Ivan Dmitrievitch, don't

turned gray.' Askenov laughed. 'That means good uck," he said. "See if I don't sell my just as if he were guilty. The police whole stock and bring you some fine

And he said good-by to his family and

drove away. When he had traveled half way he met merchant of his acquaintance and they put up at the same inn. They drank tea together and then went to bed in adjoining rooms.

Aksenov woke before morning, roused his driver and told him to harness so as to start while it was cool. When they had gone about thirty miles they stopped to feed the horses, and Aksenov rested awhile in the passage and ordered a samovar to be got ready. Suddenly a three-horse trap drove up

with tinkling bells, and an official got out, followed by two soldiers. He came up to Aksenov and began to question him; who he was and whence he came. Aksenov wondered why he asked all these questions, but related everything. and then said, "Why do you question

Then the official called the soldiers and said, "I am the police officer of this district and am questioning you because the merchant with whom you spent the night has been murdered. Let me see your things. Search him." They entered the house and the sol-

diers and the police officer unfastened

gage. Suddenly the police officer took a knife out of the bag and cried, "Whose Askenov looked, and when he saw a mife stained with blood taken from his bag he was frightened. 'And how did the blood get on the

could hardly utter a word, and only stammered, "I—I don't know, I—the knife—not mine—" Then the police officer said. "This morning the merchant was found in bed One of the new convicts, a tail, bealthy-

In the town of Viadimir there lived a with his throat cut. No one could have young merchant, Ivan Dmitrievitch Akdone it but you. The house was locked senoy. He had two shops there and a from inside, and no one else was there.

Aksenov swore he had not done it, and go to-day. I have had a bad dream that he had not seen the merchant after about you. I dreamt you had come back they had drunk their tea together; that from town and taken off your cap, and he had no money except 8,000 roubles of I looked and saw your head was all his own, and that the knife did not belong to him. But his voice was broken, his face pale and he trembled with fear senov and to put him in the cart. His money and his things were taken from him and he was imprisoned in the nearest town.

His wife was in despair about her husband and did not know what to think. "Vanis, my dearest love," she said, "tell the truth to your wife-it was not you who did it?"

"So you, too, think that of me," said Aksenov, and hiding his face in his hands he began to weep. When they were gone Aksenov recalled what had been said, and when he remembered that his wife had also suspected him and asked him whether he had murdered the merchant he said to

himself, "It seems that no one but God

alone we must appeal and from him alone expect mercy.' Aksenov was condemned to be flogged and sent to the mines, and so he was flogged with a whip, and when his wounds were healed he was sent to Siberia with other convicts.

Aksenov worked for twenty-six years in the mines of Siberia. His hair turned white as snow and his narrow beard grew long and gray. All his mirth vanished; his back became bent; he walked slowly and spoke little; never laughed, but often prayed to God. Aksenov got no letters from home and

dren were alive or not. One day a gang of new prisoners con

demned to the mines arrived at the prison. In the evening the old prisoners collected around the new ones and bethey came from and what they were sen-Askenov was going to answer, but

looking man of 60, with a closely cropped gray beard, was relating how he had been taken.

"Well, friends," he said, "I only took a horse that was tied to a sledge, and I was taken up and accused of theft. I said that I had only taken him to get home sooner and then had left it go; besides, the driver was a friend of mine. So I said, 'It's all right.' 'No,' they said, you've stolen it.'

"And where do you come from?" "From Vladimir. My name is Makar, and they honor me with the patronimic of Semenovitch."

Aksenov raised his head and said,

Tell me, Semenovitch, have you not

heard anything of the merchants Aksenov of Vladimir? Are they still liv "Of course I have. They are rich, these Aksenovs, though their father is in Siberia. A sinner like ourselves, I

suppose. And you, grandfather, how did you get here?" His companions told the newcomes how Aksenov came to be in Siberia and about the merchant who had been killed and the knife that was found among Aksenov's things, and how he had been unjustly condemned.

When Makar Semenovitch heard all this he slapped his knee and cried, "Well this is wonderful! It's wonderful! But you've grown old, grandfather."

The others asked him why he was so surprised and where he had seen Aksenov before, but Makar Semenovitch

did not answer. He only said, "It's wonderful." These words awakened in Aksenov's mind the thought that this man knew who killed the merchant; so he said, can know the truth, and it is to him Perhaps you have heard about this affair, or you may have seen me some-

> "How could I help hearing. The world's full of rumors. But it's long since, and I have forgotten what I did hear." Perhaps you have heard who killed the erchant?" asked Aksenov.

"Evidently it was he in whose bag the knife was found," answered Makar Semenovitch with a laugh. Aksenov felt sure that it was this very man who had killed the merchant. He rose and walked away. All that night Aksenov kent awake.

"And it's all that scoundrel's fault,"

he cried.

A fortnight passed. One night as he was walking about the prison he saw some earth failing from under one of the beds. Suddenly Makar Semenovitch appeared from under the bed and looked up at Aksenov with a frightened face. tenced for. Aksenov also sat down on a bed near the newcomers and listened with a donweast air to what was being said.

One of the new convicts, a tall, healthy-

emptied every day on the way when the convicts were taken to their work.

"You just keep quiet, old man, and I'll lead you out, too. But if you blab I shall get whipped to death, but I'll he

you first." The next day when the convic led out to go to their work one of the was noticed by the soldiers causty earth out of his boots. The prison a searched and a hole found. The pri searched and a hole found. The prises inspectors came and began asking every body who it was that had dug the hole Every one denied having any knowledge of it. Those who knew did not hetray Makar Semenovitch, knowing he would be whipped almost to death for it. Then

the inspector turned to Aksenov, who he knew to be a just man.

"You are a truthful old man," he see "Tell me, before God, who had due that "Aksenov looked at Maker

vitch and said, "I can't say, your her God will not let me tell you. Do wil you like with me, the power is in you That night when Aksenov had gone to bed, just as he was beginning to done, he heard some one come up and sit down on his bed. He peered through the darkness and recognized Makar.

Aksenov sat up and said, "What do you want? Go away or I'll call a soi-Makar Semenovitch beat el Aksenov and whispered, "Ivan D vitch, forgive me. I killed the me

witch, forgive me. I killed the merchand and hid the knife among your things, meant to kill you, too, but I heard noise outside, so I shoved the knife I your bag and jumped out of the winder For the love of God, forgive mel I wit confess that I killed the merchant as you will be forgiven and will go home. "It is easy for you to talk, but wi have I had to bear?" said Alman "Where am I to go to now? My wife is dead, my children have forgotten me. I

Makar Semenovitch did not rise, but beat his head against the floor and cried, "Ivan Dmitrievitch, forgive me! The whip was not so hard to bear when they flogged me as it is to look at you now.

And you have had pity on me—and you did not tell—for the love of Christ, forgive me, cursed flend that I am," and he

egan to sob. When Aksenov heard him too, began to weep, and said, "God wi forgive you. May be I am a hundre times as bad as you."

And suddenly he felt his heart goo light; and the longing for home no least oppressed him, and he no longer had be

wish to leave the pris